PE-114-11

(12.4,4.9)

135°44' W
57°16' N

114-11

PRELIMINARY REPORT OF LITTLE BLONDE AND HIGH GRADE GROUPS,
KRUZOF ISLAND, ALASKA
April 26, 1938.

K-114-43

Location and Accessibility:

The Little Blonde and High Grade groups of claims are located on opposite sides of the valley of Eagle River, which empties into Dry Bay on the east shore of Kruzof Island. Both groups can be reached from a trail from the mouth of Eagle River, with the Little Blonde group situated two and one-half miles northwest from this point and the High Grade group the same distance southwest. The distance between these groups is one mile. The mouth of Dry Pass is navigable to ocean-going vessels, and small craft may navigate nearly to the mouth of Eagle River.

Owners:

These two groups of claims are held by Joe Hill and associates.

History:

The discovery on both groups was made by Joe Hill in 1935. The Little Blonde and High Grade groups consist of two lode claims each. Since discovery only assessment work, consisting of surface work, has been done.

Geology:

The geology of the two groups is much the same. The formations consist of argillites interbedded with greenstone lava. The general strike of the formation is N. 25° to 30° W., and the dips are comparatively flat to the west. The argillites are graphitic and schisted, while the greenstone is compact and fractured on the contacts. Considerable blue clay and considerable volcanic ash covers most of the formations and makes surface prospecting rather difficult.

Little Blonde Showings:

The showings on the Little Blonde group are located at an elevation of 1500 feet near the top of the ridge, and consist of three cuts and some exposures of a small contact quartz vein for a distance of 150 feet. The vein occurs in a sharp ravine and can be traced down the slope for a distance of 1,000 feet. It occurs on a contact of schisted argillites and greenstone. The greenstone is fractured and occurs as the hanging wall, while the argillites are schisted and occur on the footwall.

The vein strikes N. 24° W. and has a flat dip of 38° to the west. Its width varies from one to two feet, with quartz lenses formed by movement that vary from three to ten inches in width. This quartz vein has free walls and considerable horizontal movement shows on the hanging wall. This has formed a gouge consisting of clay, altered greenstone and altered graphitic argillite. This gouge seam varies from 6 to 12 inches in width.

Three cuts comprise the workings on this vein. The upper cut exposes the vein for 30 feet and shows the lenticular tendency of the vein. Three channel samples were taken across the quartz at 10-foot intervals and one across the hanging wall gouge. (note assay sheet). The mineralization in the quartz and in the wall rocks consists mainly of scattered individual crystals of arsenopyrite and small massive bunches of galena and pyrite. The arsenopyrite crystals show shearing, showing that at least a part of the movement along this contact was post mineralization. The middle cut is in the bed of the creek in the ravine, 80 feet below the upper cut. Here the vein is exposed 12 feet in length and the quartz band averages 6 inches in width. The lower cut is located along the side of the ravine 40 feet below the middle cut. Here the vein is exposed 10 feet and the quartz averages 4 inches in width. Samples 350 and 351 were taken in these cuts, respectively (note assay sheet for results).

High Grade Showings:

The showings of the High Grade group are located near the crest of a low ridge 500 feet in elevation directly opposite the valley of Eagle River from the Little Blonde group. The largest showing consists of a 100-foot cut through overburden to bedrock, exposing a 5-foot shear vein in argillite. This shear zone vein strikes N. 29° W. and dips 54° to the east. The formation strikes N. 45° W. and dips west. Thus, the shear cuts the formation in both strike and dip. The hanging wall of the shear vein consists of a stiff blue graphitic clay gouge containing quartz and calcite blebs. The center fill consists of a greenish to gray gouge and the footwall is schisted argillites. Gold was reported panned from this gouge shear. Sample No. 352 (note assay sheet) was taken across this shear. Several other small cuts were noticed over a distance of 300 feet, however, these were filled and no values other than pannings were reported. Several banded quartz boulders were found along the creek and in the cuts. These contained a good mineralization of pyrite, arsenopyrite, sphalerite, galena and free gold. Assays from these boulders were reported up to 3 ounces of gold per ton. Numerous boulders of greenstone and graywacke were noted in the gravels on bedrock under the volcanic ash. To date the quartz vein from which these quartz boulders came had not been discovered.

ASSAYS OF SAMPLES TAKEN ON LITTLE BLONDE AND HIGH GRADE GROUPS, KRUZOF ISLAND, ALASKA

Sample No.	Location	Description	Width	Ounces per ton Gold	Ounces per ton Silver
346	Little Blonde Group, upper cut No. 1, El. 1520', upper end of cut.	Across vein quartz only	5"	0.05	Nil
347	Same as 346, 10 feet below.	Banded quartz	5"	0.19	Nil
348	Same as 347	Across gouge on hanging wall.	18"	Nil	Nil
349	10 feet below sample 348, lower end of cut.	Across banded quartz vein	6"	0.05	Nil
350	Cut No. 2, 80 feet below upper No. 1 cut, bed of creek.	Across banded quartz	7"	0.42	Nil
351	Cut No. 3, 50 feet south of #350.	" " "	4"	0.05	Nil
352	High Grade group, long opencut, west side.	Across shear zone	61"	Nil	Nil